

## Business Notices.

**Nothing can be more popular or more beautiful** than the **LAUREL** Fall Styles of Dressing. Hats, bonnets, gowns, and dresses, in addition to the most fashionable and elegant styles of the season, are the most popular and beautiful of the season. **LAUREL**, opposite Chamber, and on the corner of Chambers and Nassau.

**CHAMPION UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.** An extensive assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices for which they can be purchased in this country, will be found at **UNION MANUFACTORY**, 301 Broadway.

**LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS—CLOAKS, MANTLES AND MILLINERY.** McCune, Harell & Co. will open their styles of Cloaks, Mantles, and Millinery at their Store, No. 122 Broadway, on Thursday 21st inst.

**SILKS! SILKS!** The most magnificent Broadcloth, and Plain Silks ever offered in the New York market, may be found at **CHAMPION**, 301 Broadway. Ladies who have seen them pronounce them the richest and most elegant they have ever seen. They are also a splendid French Broadcloth and Winter Shawls, French Merinoes, French Flannels, French Delaines, French Cashmeres, &c.

**KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENT A PAIR, BEST QUALITY.** HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leavenworth, have just purchased at auction five hundred dozen kid gloves, of all colors and sizes, which they are enabled to sell at a great discount. The same quality that is sold everywhere else at 75 cents. They will be sold this morning, SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1853.

**CARPETS.—W. & T. LEWIS, No. 452 Pearl-st.,** have received their Fall Styles of new carpet, velvet and plush, from the most celebrated English makers. Their carpets are complete, and the prices low, velvet from 12 to 16, plush from 15 to 20, and so on. They are also a large stock of three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, all of which they are offering at prices that challenge competition.

**CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway,** have received and are now opening their fall style of rich and elegant Carpets, imported expressly for city trade, consisting of rich "Boulogne" Carpet, (the most popular in the country), and all other styles of Carpets, such as Brussels, Flanders, and so on. They are also a large stock of three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, all of which they are offering at prices that challenge competition.

**NEW SONG.—KATY'S CRY, "Come Buy My Hot Corn."** Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, and at all the bookstores. It is a new and original song, and is the most popular of the season. It is a new and original song, and is the most popular of the season. It is a new and original song, and is the most popular of the season.

**FOWLER & WELLS, Photographers and Publishers** 131 Nassau-st., New York.

**Prepares for winter now, while Under Clothing** can be bought cheap. At the **EXCELSIOR SHIRT STORE, No. 34 Canal-st.,** near the corner of the Bowery, you will find a large stock of shirts, drawers, heavy ribbed, long, strong, and very warm; just the thing for cold weather. Don't buy down town, but at this store.

**A CURIOUSITY SHOP.—No place in the city affords so** great and so extensive an assortment of everything rare and curious as the **Grand Fancy Emporium of TITCHEL, No. 345 Broadway.** It is a new and original shop, and is the most popular of the season. It is a new and original shop, and is the most popular of the season.

**THE EMPORIUM.—TITCHEL, the persevering friend** of the poor, has received a large stock of new and original goods, which he is offering at prices that challenge competition. It is a new and original shop, and is the most popular of the season.

**MUSIC BOXES.—A. ROGERS'S FANCY BAZAAR, No. 40 Broadway,** has received the last shipment of new and original goods, which he is offering at prices that challenge competition. It is a new and original shop, and is the most popular of the season.

**DELICIOUS COFFEE MADE IN ONE MINUTE.** ALLEN'S PREPARED CREAM COFFEE is worthy the attention of all who desire a quick and easy method of making coffee. It is a new and original product, and is the most popular of the season.

**READERS OF THE TRIBUNE.—We respectfully call** attention to the advertisement in this paper, headed "Citizens of New York." No better opportunity was ever offered to secure a country residence for only \$10. Apply immediately to CHAS. WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

**\$1,000 Reward will be paid by the subscriber,** upon competent evidence being produced that the Defiance Saloon-keeper, (CLAYTON'S PLACE), has ever failed to pay the tax on his saloon. No. 102 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden Lane, by ROBERT M. FLETCHER, Manhattan.

**SEWING MACHINES.—All persons making, selling** or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with an eye on the point, are hereby cautioned against infringing the Original Patent, granted Sept. 18, 1852, to the subscriber, by the use of such machines. The following persons are named as infringers: John J. Greenough and George R. Collins, a partnership in New York; and John J. Greenough and George R. Collins, a partnership in New York; and John J. Greenough and George R. Collins, a partnership in New York.

**SEWING MACHINES.—CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—I** perceive that some persons are advertising themselves as patentees of the Original Sewing Machine, and claiming that all who use such machines are infringing the Original Patent. I am hereby notified that I am the sole and original inventor of the Original Sewing Machine, and that all who use such machines are infringing the Original Patent.

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**CLOSING SALE OF FORT HAMILTON LOTS.**—Our readers will observe that ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on Thursday, Sept. 22, at 1 o'clock P.M., on the ground, 75 beautiful Villa Sites at Fort Hamilton, embracing some of the choicest 50 plots—the balance having been sold within the past three months. Those wishing to attend the sale will be furnished free passes tickets by the nearest ferry, leaving the foot of Chambers at 12 o'clock. The most desirable property of this kind is for sale by the auctioneer. For lithographic maps, we refer to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

**HARLEM LOTS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY** will sell this day (Wednesday), at 12 o'clock, on the ground, 75 beautiful Villa Sites at Fort Hamilton, embracing some of the choicest 50 plots—the balance having been sold within the past three months. Those wishing to attend the sale will be furnished free passes tickets by the nearest ferry, leaving the foot of Chambers at 12 o'clock. The most desirable property of this kind is for sale by the auctioneer. For lithographic maps, we refer to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

**Shippers to California, no article of liquor pays** a freight upon it, and is not subject to the duty of 25 cents per gallon. The price at the mine is 65 cents per gallon. The price at the mine is 65 cents per gallon. The price at the mine is 65 cents per gallon.

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sanctions talk about merchant princes, we find a vast deal yet to be done for the dignity of labor in opposition to political and commercial shams. The example of William Penn, who wrote—Let none but workmen—come to the Colony, no idle gentlemen, for they are to "no use anywhere"—and true to his theory brought up his three sons mechanics, may not be lost as a wholesome precedent on this question. So, too, that of Franklin, who, after he had been Ambassador to France, luxuriating in the splendors of an Olympian-like Court, returned to Philadelphia and opened his little printing shop, is evidence of the same kind.

We shall go for THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE as an institution seeking to elevate the state of laboring-men, and to combine physical and intellectual culture. The difficulty now in our social organization is that one set of men never build anything heavier than a crow-quill, and another anything lighter than a crowbar. We should like to see the two welded by the same hand, and we are ready to try an experiment to secure such an union.

**HOURS OF LABOR.** There has recently been a contest between the management of the Third Avenue Railroad and the drivers on their cars, wherein some of the latter are said to have resorted to abuse, threats and violence, to prevent others from taking the places which they had vacated on the cars. This was unbecomingly wrong, and the Police very properly repressed it. No matter what were the wrongs of the drivers, they could not excuse a resort to such means of redressing or revenging them. On the other hand, the Company, if the drivers are right in their statement that the managers undertook to increase their hours of labor from ten to twelve per day without asking their concurrence or increasing their compensation, were also wrong, and were the original authors of the disturbance. By an established usage which has the force of common law, ten hours constitute a full day's work in our City (except for "women and niggers") and he who has faithfully worked so many hours has done all that may be fairly required of him under a general agreement for labor. There may be special situations, wherein the labor required is not continuous and steady but casual and intermittent, wherein a different rule may rightfully prevail; but, speaking generally, ten hours constitute a day's work here as clearly as four quarts make a gallon.

But the Railroad franks just alluded to deepens our regret that a more broad and generous Ten Hour Law was not enacted by our last Legislature. In the shuffling, shifting, time-serving spirit which so generally prevails, it was enacted that Ten Hours should constitute a day's labor on Public Works, leaving all beside to chance or custom. Nobody can give a reason for any act on the subject which is not as good a reason for a general as a special law. If laborers on Public Works are often over-driven, so are those on private enterprises, or in fields and workshops. Had the Legislature seen fit to enact generally that Ten Hours should constitute a day's work for all minors imperatively, and for all adults, except such as shall voluntarily enter into a written engagement to work extra hours for a specified extra compensation, all would have been right, and this unhappy collision on the Third-Ave. Railroad would have been avoided. Infinite disputes and petty exactions would have been forestalled and prevented. Now the hardest master gets most work out of his hirelings by driving them an hour or two longer per day than the generous and honorable employer. Let us have a law defining generally the limits of a day's work—hours that will afford to clerks and kitchen-maids as well as to blacksmiths and hod-carriers—some definite portion of each day for mental and moral improvement—and then let us settle any differences that may arise, not by riots but by law.

**UNLICENSED RUMSELLING.** We, who oppose all traffic in intoxicating Beverages as immoral and at war with the best interests of society, cannot be expected to realize any sharp distinction between Licensed and Unlicensed Rum-sellers. One has ten dollars to pay for a license and gets it; another is destitute of the needful and hopes to shuffle on unobserved without one; or the former has made his money by getting soakers half drunk at sixpence a glass, and, thus primed, they have proceeded to the latter's free-and-easy cellar and kicked up a row; whereupon the cellar is reported "disorderly" and refused a license; through wherein he who sells a tippler the liquor on which he gets the first half of dead drunk is any better than he who finishes him off, we do not pretend to say. The License Laws are no laws of ours; their morality, equity, policy, humanity, must be demonstrated by those who uphold them, if by any body—not by us who condemn them and demand their abolition.

Still, it is a fact that we have License Laws; that they have for years stood on our statute-books as fairly and fully as any other laws; that they seem thus far to be upheld by public sentiment; and that we have chosen and are now paying officers whose sworn duty it is to detect, arrest and punish their violators. We who loathe these laws are not in power; they who profess to believe in their wisdom and efficacy sit in the seats of Authority and pocket the liberal stipends accorded to the guardians and executors of the Laws. Then why don't they enforce the License Laws and punish their ostensible violators. You, Mr. Mayor Westervelt, who pass for a respectable, law-abiding, well-meaning citizen—you, in whose office licenses are granted, your tacit if not overt concurrence—you, Sir, are perfectly aware—you cannot help being aware—that some fifteen hundred to two thousand grog-shops are dealing out liquid poison in our City in flagrant violation of the laws which you are sworn and paid to execute and enforce—you know that the impunity in law-breaking accorded is a breach of public faith to the Licensed, who have paid some \$50,000 into the City Treasury expressly for the privilege which these men usurp for nothing. Is this fair and honest on your part? Suppose A. B. has leased a Ferry of the City at the rate of \$5,000 per annum, and C. D. starts one from the next slip without authority—what would you do? Could you decently allow the latter to continue operation another day? Yet see what you are doing—or rather not doing—with regard to unlicensed Grog-shops.

Then look at the impunity and universality of Sunday Rum-selling. The policy or impolicy, justice or injustice, of the laws against this business are not now in point. You are perfectly aware that the laws which you have sworn to execute forbid the sale of Liquor on the Sabbath; you took the office of Mayor and swore to discharge its duties with a full knowledge that such laws existed and that your oath contemplated their execution. What are you now doing? When the Licensees were granted last spring, the grantees were told every hour, "Now understand that you are forbidden to sell on the Sabbath; if you do sell on that day, your licenses are forfeited and you liable to punishment. We warn you not to violate the laws, for we shall certainly enforce them." Many were made to deny that they sold on the Sabbath; others to promise that they would do so never more. And now, in defiance of these warnings, these promises, right under the noses of your omnipresent Police, two-thirds of the Licensees are openly selling liquor every Sabbath—selling more on that day than on any other. It is consistent with the reputation you bear as a private citizen that you now forswear yourself to screen these Rum-sellers from the penalties of their misdeeds, and give them impunity in the weekly violation of our laws.

We enjoyed the honor, last Sabbath evening, of riding up town in the same car with our distinguished Chief of Police, Hon. Geo. W. Matzell. He was going home from his day's work, whereof the staple is the arrest of offenders to the end of ensuring respect for and

obedience to the laws. Nobody knows better than that that Rum-selling on the Sabbath is illegal, and that it is the special duty of the Police Department over which he presides to suppress it. Well; he got into the car with two blazing grog-shops glaring in his face, and passed not less than one hundred more—all in the most shameless, ostentatious condition of defiance to the laws—within the mile that we rode in the car together. What he thought, we did not ask and will not guess; but we thought that an honest, conscientious man in his position would either honestly try to repress such flagrant, public, universal defiance of the laws he was appointed to administer, or would unburden his own soul by resigning the office.

P. S. Since the above was written, we learn that the Grand Jury made yesterday a strong beginning toward the indictment of all the Unlicensed Grog-shops in our City, and that the work is to be put through. Good so! Now for the Sunday rum-sellers! Serve all alike!

**THE CENTRAL PARK.** The projected Central Park will be the finest in the world within the limits of a city. The necessary initial proceedings for the appointment of Commissioners to assess and secure the land have been taken. The five Commissioners nominated for the City are Augustus Schell, Luther Bradish, William Kent, Michael Usher, and Edward C. West. For the heirs of David Wagstaff and others, John Boyd, Theodore Martine, Jeremiah Towle, and Warren Brady. This looks like business.

There is already a disposition to abbreviate the proposed limits of the Park, which are Fifty-ninth-st., One-hundred-and-sixth-st., and Fifth and Eighth-sts. This should not be suffered. The minds of people should be educated up to the standard of the hygienic and esthetic necessities of New-York. Contracted provincial ideas must be combated. The wants of three millions and upward of a dense population must be considered. The particular interests of this or that property-holder, the technical obstacles which legal restraining may raise here or there must be overruled. *Salus populi suprema lex.* Our municipal duties are clear. We have a great city already. A few years will turn it into the greatest in the world. Ancient Rome in solid wealth will be dwarfed before it, and even London will be of the second rank. Any small conceptions for prospective legislation, any miniature cravings and lilliputian restrictions, must be attacked and destroyed, and the whole Park secured to ourselves and posterity.

The only difficulty which now lies in the way of laying out Parks, or as a commencement, the Central Park, without the slightest diminution of the originally named extent, consists in the want of broad ideas in the public on the subject. The Press, therefore, is bound to illuminate to whatever required extent the public mind on this head. Our citizens should look not on what New-York simply is, but what New-York is to be. We will tell them an anecdote in point. When the site of the present Washington Monument in Baltimore was given free to the good people of that place, the munificent donor, Colonel Howard, offered at the same time one hundred acres of fine woodland surrounding it for the sum of ten thousand dollars, provided they were to be used as a Park. Would it be believed, the offer was refused by the City Councils. Incredible as it may seem, two thousand dollars, which is little more than the annual rent of some warehouses in New-York, were not forthcoming in 1816 for one hundred acres of ready-made Park in Baltimore, which would now be in the heart of that city! Extraordinary as this may seem, it is, all circumstances—present means and future prospects—considered, quite matched by any attempt to defeat or lessen even the purchase of any of the quantity of land necessary for either Park, the Central or Jones, in this City. A mere business spirit cannot compass the exigencies of such a scheme. Esthetics—transcendentalism—the religion of art—the perception of the dignity of human nature—are all required to enable a man to judge of the immense interests involved in having these great poems of God—these living, breathing, lovely Parks in the heart of bustle and traffic—shedding and showering health, joy and taste around, and teaching by their undying beauty the great lessons which the handiwork of the Creator alone can convey. Whatever may be the stern requirements of business, the inexorable demands of rents and values, let it be borne in mind that Nature cannot be set aside—that Man must commune with her in the forest, by the river-side, in the balm breeze, and under the soaring and scintillating skies, if he would enjoy the pulse of ecstasy and the splendor of absolutely developed being.

**TO THOSE WHO NEED RAILROADS.** For five years past we have been selling bonds, and thus creating an enormous foreign debt, to enable us to build railroads, but the day has come when bonds can no longer be sold, and our banks and brokers are now shaking in their shoes under the apprehension that a part of those already sold may be returned. All the advices from abroad state that the market is full, and that no new application stands any chance of success. The Wall-st. brokers, through all the journals, announce that it is useless to come to them with new roads, as they are already burdened with as many old ones as they can bear. The only question now is: Can all those already commenced be completed? and that question cannot with any certainty be answered in the affirmative.

What is now to be done? Will the farmers and planters who need roads continue to depend upon begging and borrowing the means to make them, or will they go to work like men and help themselves? They have long depended on Hercules, but they will now take his advice and put their own shoulders to the wheel to get it out of the rut into which it has fallen! Certainly, they will answer; but how is it to be done? Let us inquire.

To make roads there are needed food and clothing for the laborers who grade them, and for the people who make the iron with which they are laid. Food abounds throughout the country. Wheat has been, for years past, but little higher than in olden times, notwithstanding the great rise in prices of all other commodities, and a late letter from Texas informs us that the price of corn this season will not exceed "a bit" per bushel. The reason why these things are cheap is that too many people raise them, and too few desire to purchase them. If we now stop the process of road making, laborers will have to become farmers and raise their own food, and this will reduce prices; but if we increase the power to make roads, the contrary effect will be produced, and the price of wheat and corn will rise, because there will be the less to send to our market. The more that can be profitably consumed at home, the higher will be our prices, and the balance sent here will yield the farmer more than the whole quantity would have done, if forced on our market. Road making tends therefore to raise prices here, while diminishing the cost of coming here, and thus the farmer profits doubly by the process, and it may therefore safely be asserted that the food that is required by the laborers is all profit to the community of food producers. There should, consequently, be little difficulty in finding the supplies required by the road makers.

They require also clothing, and these two descriptions of commodities absorb nearly all their wages. Clothing requires wool, cotton, and food, all of which abound in the West and South-west, and all that is needed is that persons should come there and eat food while converting